

they precede the armada down the bay in boats of their own.

So complete was the secrecy that surrounded the arrangements for the President's departure, no official at Hoboken would name the hour of the expected arrival or the time of the departure. It remained for those unofficially informed of the schedule of events to make them public.

Ten o'clock has been set as the hour for cutting loose from the old Hamburg-American line docks. At that time the Pennsylvania, under Vice Admiral H. T. Mayo, with the five destroyers, will be under steam farther down the harbor, ready to join the eGorge Washington.

It is probable that the Presidential fleet will make an average of eighteen knots an hour on the Atlantic voyage. The former German passenger ship was not selected for speed, but rather for the comfort of its occupants. The \$40,000 expended in preparing it for its present purposes was used with the idea of providing this comfort rather than luxurious appearance.

Changes in Furnishings  
One significant change has been made in the inner furnishings of the ship in preparation for its new uses. The huge autographed painting of the Kaiser, which formerly hung at the head of the main staircase, has been removed and, according to one report, dropped into the Hudson. In its place have been placed two paintings, one of George Washington, the other of Martha Washington.

All the other decorations of the ship have been restored to their original form. The paintings that once hung in the smoking rooms—not considered essential to the comfort of the soldiers, who have been the sole passengers on the boat for more than a year—have been returned to their former positions on the wall. A great log fire will be found at one end of the main cabin, while a lion library table, arranged to provide a resting place for the maps that have been the President's constant companions for months, ornaments the center of the cabin.

Gun Crews on Job  
The liner will be brightly lighted at night, as are all deep water craft during the present days of an armistice-protected ocean. It may be added, however, that the guns with which the craft is provided, both fore and aft, will be manned by prize gun crews from the time she leaves the New York harbor until she ties up at her docks at Cherbourg.

Moreover, the Pennsylvania, with its formidable armament of fourteen-inch guns, and the destroyers with their lighter weapons, will be within easy reach of the Presidential ship throughout the voyage. The liner will sail in a peace time schedule, but with every war time protection.

One of the features of the ship that has been given careful attention is the gymnasium. It has been intended that practically every facility that has been enjoyed by the President and his party during their hours of leisure on shore will be offered them during their voyage. Boxing, golf and other amusements have been provided. Captain Crowley, who claims to be more at home on his eighteen-hole course than on those to be found ashore, is particularly anxious to introduce the President to the attractions of this marine sport.

To Occupy Imperial Suite  
President and Mrs. Wilson will occupy what once was the imperial suite on the George Washington. This is on the C deck, looking out upon the glass-enclosed promenade deck. The President's cabin is done in a soft gray, while Mrs. Wilson's is in a more feminine pink. The President has been provided with a telephone, which through a switchboard connection in the purser's office will permit him to communicate with all the members of his party from his study.

Although the menace of German submarines has been removed by the signing of the armistice, the sea is far from safe for indiscriminate travel. Mines still are found and exploded by the sweepers that are being used in an effort to return the ocean lanes to something approaching their pre-war conditions.

Flagship to Lead Fleet  
For that reason Admiral Mayo's flagship, the Pennsylvania, will sail in the lead of the fleet, while the destroyers will endeavor to remove the possibility of a chance collision with a mine. On the other side of the Atlantic it is expected that a fleet of ten dreadnaughts and twice that number of destroyers will meet the escort that will serve as a convoy from this port. The arrangements for this part of the programme had not been completed yesterday, however.

At the Hotel McAlpin, Admiral Mayo said last night that every detail of the sailing arrangements, as far as could be made here, were ready. "Our fighting craft will proceed the George Washington the entire distance," he said. "In case we should run into a mine, a cruiser or a battleship is not of nearly the importance as is the President of the United States."

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## President to Land at Brest December 12

### Full Military Honors Arranged in Wilson's Behalf by French Government

#### Reaches Paris Next Day

#### Fleet to Meet Party on Way to Europe Assembles at Two U. S. Naval Bases

BREST, Dec. 3.—President Wilson will land at Brest on the afternoon of December 12 and will receive military honors. Foreign Minister Pichon, Minister of Marine Lyautey and Captain André Tardieu, head of the General Commission for Franco-American War Questions, will greet Mr. Wilson.

## U. S.-British World Control Is Proposed

Continued from page 1

the two nations in the league shall control shall be denied to her, and in that way we can keep peace in the world for one hundred years. If we only have the courage to do it. That is what Woodrow Wilson is going to Europe for."

This statement was made by Mr. Williams at the end of a long speech defending the President from a sharp attack by Senator Sherman, of Illinois. Senator Sherman defended his own resolution, introduced yesterday, declaring the office of President vacant and instructing Vice President Marshall to assume the duties of the President until Mr. Wilson should return.

Knox Opposes Plans  
Senator Knox, former Secretary of State, introduced to-day a resolution which would voice the opposition of the Senate to the peace conference about to convene passing upon any such question as the League of Nations or the freedom of the seas. It declares that the peace conference ought to end the war and restore the old international laws of the sea and land, the violation of which by Germany brought on this war.

Senator Sherman's speech, to the surprise of his colleagues on the Democratic side, was much milder than his usual attacks on President Wilson and the Democratic party. Most of his discussion to-day was on the legal and constitutional aspects of the absence from the country of the President. He caused much amusement when he said that the fathers, in writing the Constitution, had sought to protect the President from the wiles and flatteries of courtiers and court ladies.

"The intention of those who wrote the Constitution was to guard the President," he said, "against the insidious influences and flattery incident to the servile adulation and absurd pomp of the kings and council chambers of the Old World."

#### American Atmosphere Lost

"Amid crowns and reminiscences of ancient thrones, with profound deference yielded by diplomats grown gray in Europe's quarrels, who see centuries beyond their generation, the American atmosphere is lost, and a courtier's smile and the bending knee of a sycophant have entangled a nation in fatal alliance. A kiss of a sensuous woman has changed the court of empire. Mark Anthony is not the only susceptible official whose public service has deviated from the line of duty swayed by Egypt's daughter. The savory fragrance of incense offered by alien satellites may mount with intoxicating power to a head already strangely obsessed with the phantasy that he has become the 'state.'"

Most of Mr. Sherman's address, however, was more technical and legal in its consideration of the impossibility of a President performing his constitutional duties while 3,000 miles away.

#### Attacks Are Toned Down

The Republican leaders are soft-pedalling attacks on the President with all their power, pointing out to their colleagues that the country will interpret recentment and bitterness which so many Senators feel against the President for ignoring the House of Congress, with whose advice and consent under the Constitution the President shall negotiate treaties, for partisan campaign material.

The Republican leaders point out that it is perfectly proper to discuss the various phases of the peace situation as they develop, and Republican Senators intend to discuss them, but they do not want a volley of oratory of an apparently partisan nature, which will give the country an impression of partisanship, and may possibly drive the equally disgruntled Democrats into the hands of the President.

This view was strongly expressed to-day by Republican Leader Mann of the House in a public statement, while leaders of the party in the Senate took precisely the same view.

in the name of the French government.

The Presidential train will arrive in Paris on the morning of December 13.

PARIS, Dec. 3. The fleet which will meet President Wilson on the high seas on his way to Europe is being assembled at the American naval bases at Brest, France, and Portland, England. The dreadnaughts in the fleet comprise the largest ships on this side of the water, including the New York, the Oklahoma and the Nevada, under Admiral Rodgers. The destroyer contingent will number twenty-four vessels.

#### To Go 1,500 Miles Out

The fleet will proceed 1,500 miles out to sea, with the meeting, with the steamship bearing the President, with its escort, will take place. Admiral Mayo, on board the escorting battleship Pennsylvania, then will take command of the combined fleet of ten battleships and twenty-eight destroyers, the latter including the four proceeding with the Pennsylvania. A stop will be made at the Azores, principally to insure a supply of oil for the destroyers.

It is probable that French and British warships will meet the incoming American fleet at a later stage, but no definite statement to this effect has been reached the American authorities. It is said, however, reports that prominent personalities are going on board the President's ship before its arrival are unwarranted, as any such formalities will await his landing.

Colonel E. M. House will go to Brest to greet the President on his arrival.

## Crown Prince Denies He Has Given Up Rights

Continued from page 1

kept thoroughly efficient, and I worked hard to bring this about. People blame me with the failure at Verdun. But I refused twice to attack there with the troops at my disposal. On the third occasion my attack was successful for the first three days, but I was not properly supported.

#### Blames Ludendorff for All

"I thought that the Verdun attack was a mistake. We should have attacked to the eastward of Verdun, where there would have been great probability of success."

The ex-Crown Prince was rather bitter regarding the work of the general staff, which he asserted was responsible for numerous mistakes, including the attack in March, 1918, which he was ordered to make, contrary to his own view, and was compelled to obey. He declared that Ludendorff was the mainpring of Germany's warlike activities, while Von Hindenburg was a mere figurehead.

Ludendorff and his staff, he said, continually underestimated the enemy's forces and never believed that America's contribution of soldiers was as great as it actually proved to be.

#### Admires President Wilson

Frederick William declared himself to be an admirer of President Wilson, who he felt assured would bring about a peace of justice for the German people, and concluded:

"Any idea of a nation containing seventy million people would only leave a feeling of revenge. Such a nation cannot be crushed."

In a wireless message from Berlin November 9, just prior to the signing of the armistice, it was announced that Emperor William had "decided to renounce the throne, and that the Imperial Chancellor, then Prince Max of Baden, would remain in office "until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser, the renouncing by the Crown Prince of the throne of the German Empire and of Prussia, and the setting up of a regency" had been settled.

At the time this was widely taken to mean that both the Emperor and the Crown Prince had given over their claims to the throne. The fact that no formal document of abdication was made public, however, soon led the assumption to be questioned, and ultimately it was demanded that William Hohenzollern make a definite renunciation. This he did on November 28. It was noted, however, that the abdication was only on his own account and did not cover the Hohenzollern dynasty as a whole.

Oosterland is on the island of Wieringen, where the former Crown Prince is interned.

## Entente Awaiting Word From Wilson

### To "Go Get Kaiser"

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The British War Cabinet and the French and Italian representatives in London are in agreement as to the proposed punishment of William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, but have decided to take no action until President Wilson arrives in Europe. "The Evening News" says it learns.

If Holland refuses his extradition without the consent of Germany, the newspaper adds, pressure will be brought to secure consent.

According to "The Express," a demand for the surrender of the ex-Kaiser will be submitted to the Netherlands government in the name of all the Allied cabinets. The views of France and Italy have been fully communicated to the British government, and President Wilson also has made suggestions relative to procedure in the case.

The opinion is held that Holland will not be disposed to put obstacles in the way. She will not be asked to deliver Herr Hohenzollern under the ordinary extradition laws, but his status will be considered analogous to that of a pirate or slave trader, who is not regarded as entitled to sanctuary in any country.

"The German government is still undecided as to how to deal with the

## Roosevelt Says U.S. Didn't Fight For "14 Points"

### Colonel Declares Wilson Is at Peace Table as One of Allies, Not as Umpire

#### His Speech Is Criticized

#### Address to Congress Failed to Make the Programme Clear to Nation, He States

"Stand by our Allies" is the central thought in a statement dictated to a Tribune reporter by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in Roosevelt Hospital, yesterday. The statement in effect is the Colonel's answer to Mr. Wilson's address before Congress, and in it he declares that Mr. Wilson's place at the peace conference is "not as an umpire between our Allies and our enemies, but to act loyally as one of the Allies."

The Colonel, who is fast recovering from an attack of sciatica, which sent him to the hospital, squarely contradicts Mr. Wilson's assertion that America was fighting for his fourteen points, declaring that "America was fighting to smash Germany," and that not one American soldier in 1,000 ever heard of the fourteen points.

The Colonel further declares that the right of England to have the largest navy should be conceded instantly, that England should be allowed to hold the German colonies she has captured, and that the United States must insist on the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine and of the right to close the Panama Canal to enemies in time of war.

#### Programme Not Explained

"President Wilson has not given the slightest explanation of what his views are or why he is going abroad. He pleads for unity, but he is himself responsible for any division among the American people as regards the peace conference on this point."

"He has never permitted the American people to pass on his peace proposals, nor has he ever made those proposals clear and straightforward. As for the fourteen points, so far as the American people have expressed any opinion upon them, it was on November 5, when they rejected them."

"What Mr. Wilson says of these points is sheer nonsense. He says the American army was fighting for them."

former Emperor and the Hohenzollerns," said Hugo Haase, Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the German Cabinet, to a correspondent of "The Express" on Sunday.

"I think," he continued, "they may be sufficiently punished by the international odium they have incurred."

They expect to proceed to "The guilt of starting the struggle lies with both German and Austrian militarism."

The German government has consented to permit a number of the Hohenzollern princes to leave Germany on condition they leave their fortunes behind, says a dispatch from Amsterdam.

They expect to proceed to Switzerland, Denmark or Holland. Prince August William, the former Emperor's fourth son, however, and his wife are going to Argentina as soon as possible, the message adds.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—French citizens are lodging complaints with Attorney General Jescoupe regarding crimes committed by the German armies under William Hohenzollern, the former Emperor. Several persons who lost relatives in the bombardment of Paris by the German long-range guns have filed their complaints. If it is decided that French tribunals are competent to open proceedings a judge will be appointed.

One of the first acts of the judges will be to ask for the extradition of William Hohenzollern.

AMERONGEN, Holland, Dec. 3.—The former German Emperor apparently has almost recovered from her recent indisposition, and is occasionally seen with the former German Emperor walking in the grounds of the castle here. The ex-Empress, according to good authority, contributed largely to the decision of her husband to sign his act of abdication.

#### Former Utterances

### Of Ex-Crown Prince Belie Present Words

On his own record, the former Crown Prince, notoriously the champion of militarism long before the war started, still found the Hohenzollern heir apparent content to fight it out on pre-ralling lines.

And even to the end, in his last public utterance in September—the interview in which he jeered at American soldiers for not knowing for what they were fighting—the man who was content to urge on a war he to-day says he knew was lost was still, to all appearances, unshaken in his old convictions.

"We speak openly of victory," said he.

## Political Chaos Rends Germany; Austria Starving

Continued from page 1

play more political energy here than in Germany, and there is an absence of class dictatorship, of which, in South Germany, at least, there are disquieting signs. There is, on the contrary, a greater understanding among various classes here, and in the government and out of it. Clericals, Socialists and Liberals are trying, amid the ruins of the wrecked empire, to lay the foundations of a less ambitious but prosperous Austria.

The economic situation, on the other hand, is vastly better in Germany than here. Prices here are fabulous. Food-stuffs are almost unobtainable and the misery of the people is very great. The disposition of the population here is so good that it would be a great pity if misery and want were to drive it on the eve of the peace conference into excesses and disorder.

#### Entente Very Bitter

People here, as in Germany, do not fully appreciate both the extent and bitterness rightly felt in the Entente and the neutral countries for the originators of the war.

A larger view of the situation nevertheless suggests that a contented German-Austria might play a useful part in new Europe, and the only way to make it contented is to relieve the economic misery which prevails.

#### Bavarian Outlook

Growing Brighter; Berlin Is Upset

Tribune Cable Service

MUNICH, Nov. 28.—A week's stay has modified somewhat a first fugitive impression. The general situation in Germany inspires misgivings. In Bavaria a strong Prime Minister, Kurt Eisner, stands no nonsense from the Right or the Left. The outlook has hopeful features. Elsewhere the directing hand is lacking.

In Berlin the political confusion is greater than ever. The notion of Scheidemann and David and the other majority Socialists is seriously shaken. The apathy and inarticulateness of the great mass of the population is the most disquieting feature. Unless men like Eisner can successfully oppose the growing activity of the Soldiers' and Workers' councils, an extreme Left dictatorship may be established before the National Assembly meets.

The demobilized troops will decide the scale in favor of order or disorder. Bitterness continues at the Allies' refusal to modify the armistice conditions. The present government bases its plea for reconsideration of these conditions on the following arguments: First—Any danger of military or imperial reaction is past. Second—The new movement is genuinely democratic. Third—The refusal to raise the blockade will promote Bolshevism.

The Soldiers' councils profess to dis-

Why, there was not one American soldier in a thousand that ever heard of them! The American army was fighting to smash Germany. The American people wanted Germany smashed.

#### Not Accepted by Allies

"The Allies have never accepted the fourteen points," the United States has never accepted them. Germany and Austria enthusiastically accepted them. Here certain individuals, including President Wilson, Mr. Haas, Mr. Viceroy, as I understand it, and a number of pro-Germans and pacifists and International Socialists have accepted them, but neither the American people nor the American Congress has accepted them.

"Mr. Wilson himself has rejected at least one of the fourteen points and has interpreted another in the directly opposite sense to its plain and obvious meaning."

#### Says Points Are Vague

"The simple truth is that some of the fourteen points are thoroughly mischievous under any interpretation and that most of them are so vague and ambiguous that it is nonsense to do anything with them until they have been defined and made definite."

"Inasmuch as Mr. Wilson is going over there it is earnestly to be hoped that it is his business not to try and be an umpire between our allies and our enemies, but to act loyally as one of the Allies."

#### British Navy Needed

"The British empire imperatively needs the greatest navy in the world, and this we should instantly concede. Our need for a great navy comes next to hers, and we should have the second navy in the world. Similarly, France needs a great army more than we do, but we should have all our young men trained to arms on the general lines of the Swiss system."

"The 'freedom of the seas' is a phrase that may mean anything or nothing. If it is to be interpreted as Germany interprets it, it is thoroughly mischievous. There must be no interpretation of the phrase that would take the English navy in the event of any future war from repeating the tremendous service it has rendered in this war."

"The British must, of course, keep the colonies they have conquered."

#### Stands by Monroe Doctrine

"As for this nation, it must keep its absolute economic independence and raise or lower its economic barriers as its interests demand, for we have to look after the welfare of our own working man. We must insist on the preservation of the Monroe Doctrine. We must keep the right to close the Panama Canal to our enemies in time of war, and we must not undertake to interfere in European, Asiatic or African matters with which we ought to have properly no concern."

"As for Mr. Wilson at the peace conference, it is his business to stand by France, England and our other allies and to present with them a solid front to Germany."

has at no time prior to yesterday's interview given an indication of any change of heart or of any diminution of his faith in the potency of Germany's mailed fist.

When the Berlin "Lokal-Anzeiger" was collecting greetings from German war veterans for the first war-time Christmas of the stay-at-home Germans, the then Crown Prince, with the smoke of the first Marne scarcely lifted, sent back the advice:

"Keep cool, and stick to it."

#### Then He Planned Verdun

A little later he was planning the adventure of Verdun. A dashing air force officer, he was, at that time, as the countless lines of German troops filed out to the sacrifice.

The dawn of 1918 found his public attitude unchanged.

"If the new year brings a decision, with the help of God," he then wrote in his New Year's greetings to his men, "then only one thought must inspire us: Forward with God, for the Emperor and Germany, toward a great future."

When, early in 1917, his father promoted him to the full rank of general, he was still keeping strictly to himself the realization that a continuation of warfare could not save Germany. In another communication to his troops, congratulating them on the circumstances of his elevation, he said:

"Enter this fight with the firm conviction that my army group will victoriously face every enemy attack, so that we shall all justify the confidence which his majesty and the Fatherland place in us, and will pass through all fighting, however heavy it may be, with honor."

Not a great while later this young man was generally given credit for leading the opposition which ousted Bethmann-Hollweg from the Chancellorship after a section of the military party had become persuaded that the "scrap-of-paper" man had lost his old ruthlessness and that some fiercer exponent of Kultur should step into his shoes.

Always Harped on Victory  
The beginning of the present year still found the Hohenzollern heir ap-

parently content to fight it out on pre-ralling lines.

And even to the end, in his last public utterance in September—the interview in which he jeered at American soldiers for not knowing for what they were fighting—the man who was content to urge on a war he to-day says he knew was lost was still, to all appearances, unshaken in his old convictions.

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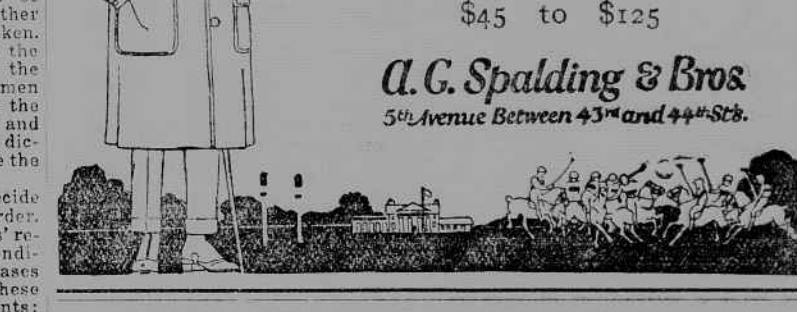
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cover military conspiracies, but any spontaneous movement favoring a monarchy is inconceivable under the present circumstances. The claim that the revolutionary movement is genuinely democratic, however, can only be proved by the prompt summoning of the National Assembly. The most violent opponents to the National Assembly are the Soldiers' councils, which naturally prefer retaining their far-reaching powers.

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